

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 24.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1896.

N. 66.

JUST IN

SOME LOVELY THINGS FOR PRESENTS IN . . .

O GONGS ★ ★ ★ ★
A CRUETS ★ ★ ★ ★
INK STANDS ★ ★ ★
K BISCUIT TRAYS ★ ★

And a variety of Pretty and Useful Articles. Stock Large. Prices Low.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

THE JEWELLERS, 41 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Seasonable...

One
Hundred
Pairs
Full
Size
Grey

Blankets

Price
Per
Pair

\$1.25.

Remember
Only
100
Pairs.

The Westside.

Nov. 16th.

J. HUTCHISON & CO.

Foot Prints in the Sands of Time...



Dixi H. Ross & Co. Government Street.

The Queen of Autumn

Come and see our annual display of

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Open late in bloom: also Roses, Carnations, etc., etc.

McTAVISH'S, 9 Park Road.

Best Wellington Coal.

2,000 lbs.

\$5.00.

Can be weighed on City Scales when ordered.

City weighing fees etc. charged.

Good Cord Wood For Sale, \$3.25 per Cord

J. E. PAINTER,

25 Cormorant Street. Victoria, B.C.

Cash must accompany all orders.

Collar Yourself

comfort-inducing, stylish collars.
We've got that kind, our stock
of collars being increased by the
arrival of a large consignment
of German collars in all the new
shapes. More novelties in neck-
wear expected shortly.

S. SEA, JR.

82 Douglas Street, Oddfellows' Block.

SAUSAGE

We supply no stores in the city. Our
superior Cambridge Sausage is to be
had only at our own store, 82 Govern-
ment street.

BEATTY & CO.

"PIN YOUR FAITH"

TAMILKANDE TEA

This brand is a blend of
CEYLON, DAHLAKING and
BREAKFAST CONGO—the
choice growth of three
countries.

TRY IT.
AND TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

ALL GROCERS

Tamilkande Tea Co.,
MONTREAL.

Simon Leiser & Co.
Agents, Victoria.

And You Will
Not Be . . .
Disappointed.

50,000 SHARES

NOVELTY

GOLD MINING COMPANY

Sold in London in two weeks at 10c. The
price is now raised in that city to 15c.
This property is in the company of all the
best mines on

RED MOUNTAIN, ROSSLAND

We have 3,250 shares at the old price—
Ten Cents.

The shares in the
BRITISH CANADIAN
GOLD FIELDS
COMPANY

are selling rapidly, and the Company will
soon raise the price to 15 or 20 cents. It is
possible they may be taken off the market
altogether. Price for a few days, 10 cents.

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Western Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—General servant must understand
plain cooking; good wages. Apply 12 Scoville
street.

GENUINE PORK SAUSAGES—Best in the
GENUINE PORK SAUSAGES—Best in the
city, (no bread), made fresh every day, 2 lbs.
2 lbs.; new bacon, 12c. Robert Eccles, City
Market.

LECTURE BY MR. WM. GRIER ON "MUNICIPAL
ODDS AND ENDS" WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
ASSEMBLY ROOM OF SOUTH PARK SCHOOL, ON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, AT 8 O'CLOCK. AD-
MISSION FREE, A BOOK (OLD OR NEW) TO THE
SCHOOL LIBRARY.

LOST—Irish settler drg. in Spring Ridge.
Finder will please return to 99 Pandora ave.
Any one found harboring same will be
detained.

WANTED—300 cords dry wood wanted to be
shipped by rail or scow. Apply to "E. P.
P. Box 297."

WANTED—A young woman will be in a situation
at light housework; a good home preferred
to high wages. Address "A. M. T." Room
office.

JAPANESE BOYS want work of any kind,
Apply Yoshida, 179 Cook st.

FOUND—A row boat. Owner can obtain
same by proving property and paying ex-
penses. Apply to Stewart Ruttan, Victoria
West.

COAL—\$5 per ton, delivered; weight guaran-
teed. Munn, Holland & Co., 24 Broad street.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland &
Co., Broad street, opposite the Orford.

B. C. Pioneer Society.

All members are desirous to assemble at Hall,
Broad street, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2:30
p.m., to attend the funeral of our late member
Wm. Craft.

By order.

A. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

The Officers and Members of
Columbia Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.

Are requested to meet at their Lodge room,
Douglas street, on Wednesday, the 18th inst.,
at 8 p.m., for the purpose of attending the
funeral of our late Brother Wm. C. Craft.

Members of sister lodges and sojourning
brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the Noble Grand.

R. W. FAWCETT,
Rec. Secretary.

ny 17th

R. CLARK,
Adjutant.

no 17

PUBLIC MEETING

will be held, whose addresses will be given by
Rev. Bishop Criddle, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev.
W. L. Clay, Senator McInnes, and others.
Music will be furnished. The public cordially
invited. Sir Henry Crease in the chair.

By order.

R. CLARK,
Adjutant.

RECEPTION

TO
HON. MR. TARTE

All members of the Liberal Association and
government supporters are cordially invited
to be present at

INSTITUTE HALL

View Street, on

Wednesday Evg., 18th inst., at 8:30 o'clock

when an address of welcome will be presented
to Hon. J. Israel Tarte.

GEO. RILEY, R. L. DRURY,
President, Secretary.

SALE OF MINING PROPERTIES

By Order of the Mortgagee.

VICTORIA THEATRE

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Saturday, November 21st.

MERRY

KATIE EMMETT.

In her famous play

The Waifs of New York

With its wealth of Novelties, Scenic and
Melo-Dramatic Effects. The original of all
Bawdy Plays, dealing with Life in the Great
Metropolis.

PRICES: \$1.00, 75c, and 50c. Seats on sale
Jamison's.

W. M. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.
no 17-44 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

BEATTY & CO.

SAUSAGE

We supply no stores in the city. Our
superior Cambridge Sausage is to be
had only at our own store, 82 Govern-
ment street.

PRICES: \$1.00, 75c, and 50c. Seats on sale
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RIVERS OVERFLOW

All the Overland Railways are suffering much from High Water.

Farmers Along the Banks of the Washington Rivers Lose Homes and Stock.

Seattle, Nov. 17.—The railroad situation in the city yesterday as a result of the general storm was about as bad as it could be. Traffic was practically blocked in every direction, principally from floods, and it was hard to get anything like a prognostication of what the immediate future had in store, from any source. If the saying that misery loves company holds good under all conditions, certainly no one of the main railroads had any reason for complaint. They were all in it, all were miserable, all blocked. Long faces were the order and a brotherly feeling and affliction pervaded the railroad offices. Brother railroader was communing and consoling with brother in every one of the railroad offices. At the Union depot there was a big crowd of travellers collected, each asking the other if the trains were going to move; words and questions poured into the ticket windows but they got little consolation. The best that could be said in reply to their queries was, "We don't know."

And the best that was done was not much.

The Northern Pacific ran only specials to Kent during the morning.

The Great Northern sent out a special, it might be called, only as far as Stanwood, on the Stillaguamish.

The Seattle & International only sent out the Snoqualmie branch train at 3 o'clock.

The Canadian Pacific could do nothing before through connections could be established on the coast line to Victoria.

Such was the situation and all caused by the heavy rains that have been falling for several days. There was but one gleam of hope through all the darkening clouds, an apparent break in the storm with indications of better weather and less rain, in which case the situation would soon clear itself.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 17.—The storm which abated for some time Sunday night began again yesterday morning, and during most of the day a heavy wet snow fell over the entire northwest. In some localities two or three inches of snow covers the ground, but at some points in the valley of Western Oregon and Washington it has melted rapidly, causing all streams to overflow their banks. Damage has been done to telegraph wires and railroad tracks.

Mount Vernon, Nov. 16.—Skagit river is ten inches higher than ever before in the history of this country. The dykes below here are nearly all washed away. Avon is under water. Men were working all day and all night making dykes to keep the town here from being overflowed. Beaver and Olympic marshes are inundated. No trains arrived today, the track being under water from here to Stanwood. The Great Northern railroad bridge is in a precarious condition. West Mount Vernon is flooded. Families are fleeing to the hills to escape the water. Many head of stock drowned and farmers will suffer until losses.

The Chinook wind and thaw of the last few days have brought the melted snows down from the mountains in such volume that it has been with the greatest difficulty that the town has been saved from a most disastrous flood. The town is completely cut off from railroad communication with the south, as near Fir the Great Northern track is under water and for two miles the bank is washed away, which it will require five or six days to repair. The highest point is now believed to have been reached, and as the colder weather has set in it is hoped that the next few hours will find the river falling. No casualties have yet been reported.

Snohomish, Nov. 16.—The river is still rising rapidly. It is probably near its highest point, provided there is no more rain. It is now about twenty-one feet above regular water mark at high tide. The county wagon bridge, at the foot of Avenue D., is in an unsafe condition. The stern wheel steamer Florence Henry spent all day yesterday on the big marsh picking up ranchers and stock. Some twenty-five families were brought either to Snohomish or Everett and are stopping with friends. Considerable stock was also saved in this way, but the greater portion of the stock that was not driven to the highlands will be lost.

The Henry is out to day on the upper part of the marsh and will bring in several families who could not be reached yesterday. The river is some two or three feet higher than it was seven years ago when the old Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern bridge was washed out at this point. It was a very fortunate thing that the company had a crew on the bridge nearly all summer, as it is barely able to stand the strain as it is. The bridges are kept quite free from jams by the excellent system of sheer booms which were put in after the big jam at the Great Northern bridge two years ago.

A report reached here yesterday that a salmon river between Victoria and Munroes had been upset while crossing the river in a canoe with his wife and three children. The report has it that all were drowned, but did not give an name. A logger in the employ of Moeller & McDonald at Cherry Valley fell from a boom Saturday and never came to the surface. There has probably been no great loss of life if the farmers have remained in the upper stories of their farm houses.

About half the marsh farmers have their homes and barns built on the high lands, and while their farm lands are covered their stock is safe. Several steamers of the Alaska salmon fishing fleet arrived at the mouth of the river last night from the north. It was the intention to winter the steamers in the river, but they were unable to come in on account of high water. Yesterday several houses were whirled away, holding together until they crashed into the bridge, only to go to pieces there.

Everett, Nov. 16.—The river at Sun-

nomish is now six miles wide. The Seattle & International railway bridge is so much damaged by driftwood that no trains can cross until it is repaired. The center pier of the wagon bridge, the one upon which the bridge swings, is also damaged to the extent that teams are not allowed to cross.

The present rise has so far exceeded the previous high water marks of the Snohomish by nearly two feet. It has broken over the dykes and is making a short cut across the open country to the Sound. At Lowell both the Great Northern and the Monte Cristo roads are washed out. Many log booms are being broken and the logs are being swept into the Sound.

Tacoma, Nov. 16.—Three inches of snow covers the hills around Tacoma and the scene presented is one unusual to the Sound in November. The wires between here and Seattle were down till to-day, and besides disturbing to some extent the electric light and telephone wires of the city, the storm has caused a temporary cessation of travel over the Northern Pacific between this city and Seattle. The temporary bridge over the White river on the Seattle line was endangered all day to-day by driftwood, which is piled high against the structure. The river has been rising rapidly for the past twenty-four hours, and it was feared that the bridge would be swept away last night. The early morning train to Seattle, which connects with the overland from the East, got through Sunday morning, but it was decided by the company to stop trains on the line till the White river bridge is strengthened.

The greatest damage to the Northern Pacific on this side of the mountain is on the Portland branch. Nearly one hundred feet of filled embankment in the Cowichan valley near Olequa was swept away.

Between Scappoose and Portland the line is in continual trouble. All of the small rivers between Tacoma and Portland are badly swollen by the rains. It is feared that more trouble is in store for the company, especially if the Cowlitz river continues to rise, as seems probable. Superintendent McCabe of Northern Pacific spent all day Sunday on the line to Portland, personally directing the efforts of the large force of men who have been working all day in order to keep the line open.

New Whatcom, Nov. 16.—The late floods have cut this city off from rail connections with the outside world. The steamer this morning brought the only mail in three days. No Canadian Pacific overland for four days. The Seattle-Vancouver trains, north and south, have been abandoned since Friday. The Great Northern ran a local to Mount Vernon and back. The Nooksack river is overflowing and doing great damage to adjacent farms. A large force of men are guarding railroad and county bridges.

McKINLEY'S CABINET.

Mark Hanna Has Anything He Wants—Does He Want It?

Cleveland, O., Nov. 17.—National Republican Committeeman Henry C. Payne, chairman of the Chicago headquarters, arrived in the city from New York on Saturday, and with Gen. W. M. Osborne, of the New York headquarters, held a long conference with M. A. Hanna. It is stated that among other subjects discussed was that of formulating plans in connection with the future organization of the Republican party. At the conclusion of the conference Gen. Osborne was asked:

"Has Major McKinley commenced considering cabinet possibilities?"

"I guess that is about the only thing agitating his mind nowadays. He realizes that he has a hard task on his hands."

"Would ex-President Harrison be acceptable to the McKinleyites for the secretary of state portfolio?"

"Most certainly, but I do not believe he would accept it. His law partner has given it out that Mr. Harrison would not be in a position to accept the honor."

"All kinds of rumors are in the air about the secretary of the treasury. It goes without saying that Mr. Hanna can have anything he wants. The point is: Does he want anything?"

"It will take Mr. McKinley until a week before his inauguration before he will have decided on the complete make-up of his cabinet."

MUST RENOUNCE DEMOCRACY.

Populists Like Bryan, But Not the Company That He Keeps.

New York, Nov. 16.—A special to the World from Raleigh, N.C., Senator Butler's paper, says editorially:

"Speaking now for the People's party of North Carolina, and we believe for the nation, we take the liberty of serving notice on Mr. Bryan that if he desires to head the reform forces of the People's party in the fight, he must do so under some other name than that of 'Democracy.' The name has become a reproach and stench among the people, and it will not be supported any more now, nor hereafter. In the campaign just closed the People's party joined forces with the Democrats and the Democrats again played the 'false, people, false, grossly and brutally, false.' We are done with them now and forever, and also with any man who seeks to lead the people hereafter under any standard that may bear the name or have the smirch of the word 'Democracy' on it."

The three-year-old boy of J. A. John, son of Lyman C. Ell, is subject to attacks of cramps. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place; and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of cramps. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Windsor Salt

Pure and Best for Table and Dairy. No adulteration. Never cakes.

How He Escaped

From the Terrors of Insanity.

A MARVELLOUS RESCUE.

Paine's Celery Compound Brings Deliverance After All Other Means Fail.

The poor, weary, diseased and half-dead men and women who are deceived every day by the false representations of patent medicine vendors deserve our pity and sympathy.

These deluded mortals, influenced by false statements, are led to use medicines that are worthless, having no curative virtues, and that are very often dangerous to human life.

Fortunately for suffering humanity, there is one truly scientific remedy that has proved its power over disease in thousands of cases after all other means had failed—even when the sufferer had almost reached the portals of the grave. This ever-reliable life-giver is Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that has more grand cures to its credit than all other combined medicines can show.

The following thankful statement is made by Mr. P. J. Kilbride, postmaster at Inverness, Prince Edward Island; he says:

"I now write you about Paine's Celery Compound, having just finished the fifth bottle. It is impossible for me to say sufficient, or find words strong enough, to praise Paine's Celery Compound.

"To-day I feel myself a new man.

Six months ago I was on the brink of insanity; my nervous system was completely broken down; I could not sleep more than one or two hours at night, and often did not sleep for four nights in succession. Oh! I never can describe the agony I suffered. I was almost reduced to a skeleton; could only work an hour, when I was so fatigued I would be obliged to lie down and rest before I could resume work.

"The use of your Compound has given me rest and sweet sleep, and I can now work all day. To tell the honest, candid truth, I have not felt so well for fourteen years. When I commenced taking Paine's Celery Compound—my weight was 144 pounds; now I weigh 168 pounds. I am gaining in flesh every day; my friends are all surprised at my wonderful cure and changed appearance. Oh! if I had only known of this life-saving remedy years ago, I would have escaped many days and nights of terrible pain and agony. Thank God, the terrible times have passed, I hope never to return. How I wish I could reach the ear of every man in Canada—those who are suffering as I once suffered—how I would plead with them; yes, on my knees I would ask them to give Paine's Celery Compound a fair trial; and I feel confident they would bless me afterward for my recommendation.

"I am now in perfect health through no other agency than Paine's Celery Compound. You may use this statement as you choose."

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

American Capital to be Invested in the Flowering Kingdom.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—The Tribune says:

"One million dollars has been subscribed and plans are being matured for the formation in Chicago within two weeks of a gigantic commercial enterprise to be known as the English-American-Chinese Railway Construction Company, which is to enter the field of Chinese trade as the rival of the American Trading Company. The object of the company is to eventually obtain control of the American trade in the Flowering Kingdom. Twenty-three miles of railway equipped with the most improved appliances and rolling stock will be built. Most of the capital, it is said, will be put in by Americans, and they will also supply the equipment of the road. Two Englishmen are directing the formation of the syndicate from opposite sides of the globe. One of them, John F. Grant, is now in Chicago concluding the deal, and the other, Louis Spitzel, is in China. The former is a railroad promoter, and the latter the head of the firm of Louis Spitzel & Co., London and Shanghai.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness constipation can be cured in less time with less medicine and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills than by any other means.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from youthful folly, excesses or overwork, will "ake heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money, but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist any known to me in a cure.

I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy once more and am desirous therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all.

If you will write to me you can rely on being cured and the proud satisfaction of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble. Absolute secrecy is assured.

Send 5 c. silver to cover postage and address, Mr. George G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

Notice of Sale

The British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, Limited.

IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the authority of an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia made on the 5th day of November, 1896, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem, I will sell, subject to the approval of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, all the real and personal property of the British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., and all other property of the said British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., subject only to the mortgagee's charge upon it.

The said property consists chiefly of the equity of redemption in part (16 acres) of Section VII, Alberni district, British Columbia, together with a paper mill and saw mill erected upon the same, and also of the plant, machinery, property, tools, fixtures, and other chattels in action of the said British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., subject only to the mortgagee's charge upon it.

The mortgage charge upon the same is \$25,000, with interest upon the same from the 5th day of November, 1896, to the date of sale, together with the costs of sale, less a rate of \$30 per month from the said 30th September to such date.

The sale is an opportunity for investors, as the said mill is in good running order, and the rapid development of the mines in Alberni district ensures a very ready market for the lumber that can be produced.

The said mill is in good running order, and the rapid development of the mines in Alberni district ensures a very ready market for the lumber that can be produced.

The sale will be made at public auction, at the auction rooms of William T. Hardaker, Douglas street, Victoria, British Columbia, on Wednesday the 21st of November, 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, at his office, or at the office of Messrs. Fell & Gregory, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

18th November, 1896.

F. ELWORTHY, Liquidator.

Before the first Ontario railway was built, Before the first ocean steamer arrived, Before postage stamps were used in Canada. When £ s. d. was Canadian Currency.

E. B. Eddy's Matches.

Were known throughout Canada, as they are now, as the best matches made.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE NO-TO-BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cases prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 20 pounds in 30 days and it never fails. We expect you to be potent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. Send for our booklet "Don't Smoke Now and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

SOULD AND GUARANTEED BY HOWES, THE DRUGGIST.

WALTER H. GIBSON

85 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C. General Publisher, and General Advertising Distributor for Above and Surrounding Countries. I refer by permission to the Canada and United States Advertising Agency, London, Canada

NOTICE.

Quadrat street, bet. Chatham and North Park street, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

Kootenay Mines.

LATEST INFORMATION OF NEW FINDS, TRANSFERS, SHIPMENTS OF ORE DEVELOPMENTS, WITH FULL QUOTATIONS OF STOCK AND SHARE PRICES.

READ...

The Miner.

PUBLISHED AT NELSON

The oldest mining paper in B. C. To be had of all news agents or of

MR. GEO. SHEDDEN

Agent for Victoria and Vancouver Is.

land

Just received, a large stock Grey Goat Skin Rugs, White Goat Rugs and Goat Skin Mats.

Good Skins and very reasonable. CALL EARLY.

Alpha Atomizers

produces an absolutely continuous spray by means of

Our New Patent Tube.

Alpha Atomizer No. 3, with Throat Tip, \$2.00.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Liver Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels even if they only cured

HEAD

Aches they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

ACHE

In the bone of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easily dissolved. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In value 25 cents a box. Sold everywhere, or at my mail

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

TENDERS

Sealed tenders for certain alterations and additions to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, will be received by the undersigned, until 1 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at whose office plans and specifications may be seen.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. M. YATES, Sec'y.

47 Langley Street.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on Friday, Nov. 29th, 1896, for sinking a shaft one hundred feet from bottom of present shaft, now seventy-four feet deep, on San Joaquin claim; Roseland, B. C.; the shaft to be 3x7 feet in the clear, the San Joaquin Company to furnish anvil, bollows and other tools; also to furnish and put in place all timber, if such be necessary.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. T. BETHUNE,

28 Broad Street,

Victoria, B. C.

TENDERS.

Separate sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Fire Apparatus" will be received at the office of the undersigned, until 1 p.m. on the 1st of December next, for the purchase of the following Fire Apparatus from the Corporation of the City of Victoria, viz.:

One Button & Blake Steam Fire Engine.

"Tiger."

One Humpman Manual Fire Engine, "Deluge,"

One Button Manual Fire Engine "Tiger,"

One Hose Carriage,

Four Sets of Wheels.

The said apparatus may be seen at the Public Market, Cormorant street.

The Chief of the Fire Department will give full particulars.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

G. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., 20th October, 1896.

Municipal Election

FOR 1897.

The Following Persons Are Entitled to Vote:

FOR MAYOR.

Those who are entitled to vote for Aldermen.

FOR ALDERMEN.

The following persons are entitled to vote in any Ward in which they are registered as a ratepayer:

Any male or female, a British subject, of the full age of twenty-one years, and who has been a ratepayer of the city for at least one year previous to the 7th day of December, 1896.

[a] Who is the assessed owner of land or of improvements, or the assessed co-owner of land.

[b] Who carries on business and is the holder of a trades license, the annual fee for which is not less than \$5, and who has paid, or before the 1st day of November, 1896, the full license fee for the year.

[c] Who is a householder within the Municipality.

"A householder" is defined as a person who has a permanent dwelling, occupies any part or portion of a dwelling, paying therefor a rental or rent, value not less than \$60 per annum.

Householders must have paid all municipal rates, taxes and license fees (excluding those of a tax on the value of property) on or before the 1st day of November, 1896, the full license fee for the year.

Forms of said declaration may be obtained at the office of Mr. W. W. Northcott, Assessor, City Hall.

No Chinese, Japanese or Indians are entitled to vote.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

G. M. C.

Victoria, 12th November, 1896.

no. 15

—200 dozen walking sticks and hold-

up clubs, new importations per Wythop-

Morris' Colonist Block.

—A line of hearth rugs to hand, suffi-

cient for bedrooms, also a large stock of

goatskin rugs at Weller Bros.

—200 dozen walking sticks and hold-

up clubs, new importations per Wythop-

Morris' Colonist Block.

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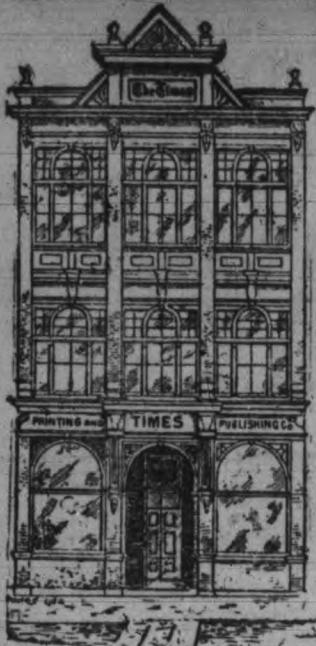
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Communications.

The Times is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents, and must not be understood as endorsing the views expressed because of their appearance in these columns. The names of correspondents must always be given to the editor.

DAVID STREET.

To the Editor: It has occurred to me that during a period of rest that naturally falls to the lot of our civic fathers, they might pay a visit to that part of David street between Rock Bay avenue and Bridge street, which in these days of civilization our authorities have essayed to call a street, but if a reminder is not out of the way, they must play the part of pedestrians. Otherwise "they will not be able to make the journey, for they will find this so-called street converted into something more than a pond and bids fair to assume larger proportions, nearly flooding at present that unique sidewalk, 3x12 solid condemned bridge stuff, which after an agitation of nearly a quarter of a century, our overseers were pleased to grant for the comfort of its taxpayers. The latter as a whole would be pleased to contribute to the city treasury if no adequate returns are made them.

INTERESTED.

FABLED TREASURE.

The Daily Times.

VENEZUELA ARBITRATION.

The agreement concluded by Great Britain and the United States in reference to the Venezuela boundary dispute is represented by the American press, and by some English papers, as involving a recognition of the Monroe doctrine by the former. This is rather inaccurate, for Great Britain has always recognized the Monroe doctrine as promulgated by the president whose name it bears. What is really involved in the Venezuela agreement is the acceptance by Great Britain of an extension of the Monroe doctrine, which was insisted upon by Secretary Olney and president Cleveland. Lord Salisbury in the diplomatic correspondence relating to the dispute pointed out very clearly the difference between the proposition set forth by President Monroe and the declarations made by the present administration at Washington. He further pointed out that the original Monroe doctrine was proclaimed not only with the approval but at the instigation of Great Britain, and he then asserted that his government could not assent to the widening of that doctrine in the way proposed by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney. The dispute was one that concerned Britain and Venezuela alone, he said, and the United States could not claim a right to intervene. Those who have read the dispatches announcing the agreement lately reached will perceive that the British government has most distinctly abandoned the position taken in that correspondence. It is now practically conceded that the United States had the right to step in and demand that Great Britain should submit the dispute to arbitration. One little concession is made upon the other side, namely, that territory for fifty years under British occupation shall be excepted from the terms of the arbitration, but it appears that the extent of country excepted under this rule will be quite small. It is clear that there has been a backdown by the British government on the question of principle, and that there would be no utility in attempting to deny the fact, or even to minimize the amount of the concession. Probably the wisest course was adopted, for all the territory in dispute was hardly worth the cost of one battle, not to speak of a disastrous war. Nevertheless it is likely that any other European power than Great Britain would have refused to yield the point, even if less able to fight for the principle involved. As in many other instances, the combination of strength and magnanimity has resulted most fortunately for humanity, though it would perhaps be too much to hope that the example thus set will be frequently followed.

A VOTING MACHINE.

An experiment in the way of voting by machinery was tried in Rochester, N.Y., at the late presidential election. The contrivance employed has a keyboard, on which appear the names of the candidates in separate columns, each column representing a complete party ticket. If the voter wishes to vote "the whole ticket" he simply presses the button at the top of the column and the trick is done. The pressing of that one button locks up the machine and no more voting can be done by that voter. If the voter, on the other hand, wishes to split his vote or "scratch" any portion of the party ticket, he must press a button opposite the name of each candidate he wishes to vote for. By this action he locks up all the other names and prevents his vote being recorded for a second candidate for the one of

the machine worked successfully, there being but a few minor mishaps, due chiefly to want of confidence on the part of voters. One of the papers records the fact that the return of the polling was received from one of the districts just one minute after the polls closed, at 5 o'clock, and at 5:30 the whole 70 districts of the city of Rochester had been heard from. This was remarkably rapid work, considering the complicated voting that had to be done. Many men, it is said, took no more than ten seconds to vote. Of course these were men who voted the whole ticket on either side, as the majority were sure to do.

CURED WEAK BACK FOR 25 CENTS.

For two years I was dosed, pilled, and plastered for weak back, scalding urine and constipation, without benefit. One box of Chase's Liver-Kidney Pills relieved, three boxes cured. K. J. Smith, Toronto. One pill a dose, price 25 cents.

SOCIAL LIFE IN TURKEY.

Smyrna's One Club That Is Over a Century Old.

Boston Evening Transcript: A bright American woman, when told the first two sentences of the constitution of the Rabelais club in London, to wit: "This club shall be called the Rabelais club. Its object shall be social intercourse between its members, and to counteract the influence of women upon society," replied: "What nonsense! As if society would be society at all without the influence of women!" So, in speaking of Smyrniate society, one naturally does not mean Turkish society. For, according to the implied definition of our bright friend, such thing does not exist; woman has no social place among the Mohammedan Turks; what "society" they have is purely male. When one says Smyrniate society, one means the society and social life of what, in the Levant, are collectively designated as "Europeans"—that is, of the Armenian, Jewish, Greek, French and Italian residents of Smyrna; people whose families have lived there for generations, whose every-day language is Romic Greek (of a very impure sort) or, on occasions, French, who, whether under Turkish rule or foreign consular protection, are still indifferently known as "Europeans."

Most of us think of Smyrna as socially speaking, as an out-of-the-way hole, devoted to sheer money-making—which of late years, too often has meant the avoidance of money-making—than to the amenities of life. But a visit to the city—especially with efficacious letters of introduction—soon teaches you how vigorous and long stability can be over what we here are apt to deem the inevitable concomitants of out-of-the-wayness. To be sure, Smyrna is in no sense metropolitan, but its provincialism is of an exceedingly relative sort, as the French say. The Bostonian, or even the New Yorker, for matter of that, will soon enough stumble up against things there which may give him a certain sense of something not unrelated to provincialism in his own social life at home.

Take, for instance, the Smyrna club—the Circle des Etrangers. There being but one sounds rather provincial, to be sure, but when you consider that this one celebrated its centennial some fourteen or fifteen years ago, the matter begins to wear another aspect. In our whole country, only the Fish House in Philadelphia has had anything like so long a life to look back upon. And this club, according to our adopted definition, may well be said to come within the circle of social life; for it gives gorgeous balls during the carnival season, at which the most admirable Parisian toilettes float over the polished marqueterie floor, illuminated by the thousand candles of the great Venetian glass chandeliers and brackets of its noble ballroom.

The card room is another feature which makes the uninitiated American stare a little. It measures about 60 by 50, and the floor is, or was six years ago, covered from moppboard to moppboard with a single Smyrniate rug. It took eight camels to get that rug to the club doors. Some of the club rules sound strange to us. Billiards and cards are free. What is the use of belonging to a club, the members say, if you have to pay for your game, just like a cafe? Certain games of cards, reputed dangerous to the purse, are permitted only during certain fixed months of the year; when poker comes carte goes out. Baccarat and whilst florish all the year round. The poker they play there—in the poker season—is unlimited, at a fixed ante of one piastre "good money" that is, twenty piastres to the moppard, about five cents; but, then, every raise is by rule double assumes quite serious proportions. They bluff like mad. Russian besique—with four packs and on the "evening counts" principle—is a great favorite. "I love it," said a young Greek one day, "cest un jeu riche; on est toujours dans les grands chifres" it is a rich game; you are always up in the big figures.

Smyrna is one of the headquarters of Oriental gastronomy. The table of well-to-do citizens has long been famous. The cuisine is Turkish, modified a little, but not much, of Occidental taste. And by the way, the modern French, Italian, and German cuisines—all, in fact, but the plain roast and boiled of Anglo-Saxon—are of Oriental origin. The Turks got their cuisine from the Persians; in the old days Turkish magnates had their Persian cooks, just as our millionaires have their French chefs. And this Oriental cookery was brought back to Europe by the returning crusaders—to be further modified and developed according to the taste of different European nations. To the foreigner the distinguishing mark of Smyrniate cookery is its tremendous richness; that of Smyrniate eating is its copiousness, in spite of the aforesaid richness. Strange to say, young children, as soon as they can eat solids at all, eat just what their parents do; a special regime for the nursery is unknown. How the youngsters live through it is a mystery, but they manage to grow up notwithstanding, though they do have fits now and then.

The well-to-do Smyrniate eats his three meals per diem; breakfast at 8, dinner in the middle of the day, supper at 7. In the summer and 8 in the winter. The breakfast is quite as hearty as the traditional old-fashioned American one. Dinner and supper are indistinguishable, and consist of three, four or five courses each. But he would be a poor Smyrniate who did not manage to "edge in" a light lunch in the morning downtown, and a ditto in the afternoon at the club cafe, and at every social call you make coffee, cakes and sweetmeats are passed around. Wine is used in exceeding moderation; the French "grands crus" are seldom met with. Champagne means special festivity. The favorite between-meals drink is raki and water. You smoke everywhere, and when you smoke it is hours and in church; you smoke at afternoon calls, you smoke even through the square dances at summer time—though you do not at ceremonious evening parties and balls in winter. But as a rule only the men smoke; cigarette-smoking women would be thought a trifle fast, and fastness, or anything distantly approaching thereto, is at a terrible discount.

The ladies wait upon the men; not at all, of course, but in the ordinary acts of social life—handing chairs, passing coffee, getting lights for cigarettes, and the like. If a man takes the trouble to let a lady pass through a doorway before him, he is rather laughed at as "Parisian." The consumption of Turkish black coffee is something terrific; fifteen or twenty small cups a day are not

considered excessive. Cigarettes are invariably smoked in a holder; only pack carriers smoke without a holder—probably from motives of economy. Almost all the men carry rosaries in their pockets, not for any religious use, but to play with while talking, "so as not to smoke too much."

The well-to-do Smyrniate has his country house as well as his town house, the former being at some village from five to ten miles from town. Both are built on much the same plan; a wide hall leading from street to court yard, the parlor opening out of it on one side and the dining room on the other. This hall is the general sitting and reception room. The court yard is beautiful with fine magnolias, flower beds, gravel walks and ornamental fountains.

Society conversation would be more interesting if the women were better educated. A Smyrniate lady never reads a book unless it be a devotional one, and hardly ever a newspaper. She can read both French and Greek; the latter when printed with phonetic spelling in Latin characters. As the Greek characters she understands not. Spelling is a science she knows nothing of in her Romance, though she may spell well enough, at a pinch, in French. You ask her the name of something and she tells you; you ask her how it is spelled and she replies: "As you please." But she talks well and sensibly on practical themes, and is the best housekeepers.

The family linen, which is changed thoroughly every day, is washed once a fortnight or once a month. Outside "help" is generally called in for the family washing. The house servants are mostly women; only the rich sport a butler. What wages are may be gathered from the exclamation of a Smyrniate lady, when she heard that a certain girl often succeeded in making 75 cents a day in the government tobacco factory—at the rate of 25 cents per thousand packages of tobacco, made up and pasted: "Seventy-five cents a day? No wonder we find it hard to get servants!"

—200 dozen walking sticks and holding clubs, new importations per Wythe Morris, Colonist Block.

NO DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION

necessary
to enable you to buy
a cake of

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Be sure and get the
genuine—
wherever you can—
and you will have
the best soap made.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
Montreal.

LANSDOWNE
HOUSE,
....86 YATES STREET....

Millinery

Newest Styles arrive
weekly by express.

Dress Stuffs

Best value in the city.
15c. to \$1.50 per yard.

Waterproofs
For 15 days we will
offer them at cost. No
lady should be without
one.

J. PARTRIDGE.

COMPETITION
VANQUISHED!

Fortifying efforts in the line of convincing Bargains permeating every article adapted for winter wear throughout our mammoth stock.

Our Overcoats Are Unsurpassed!

In most beautiful patterns, most elaborate workmanship, most fashionable and nobly styles, unequalled in quality, unassailable in prices.

The Special Fabrics selected for manufacturing this line of overcoats, forms a perfect conception of perfection in choice.

We purpose to sell these unapproachable outer coverings at a

Stupendous Reduction!

It will pay to examine this grand effort of Tailor's Art.

Macintoshes

in numberless array, from the markets renowned for perfection, durability and superiority of make. We quote these goods at such marked-down prices.

How It Is Done.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS

adapted for rain or snow, sunshine or frost. Artistic in design and perfect in finish, comprised of almost every grade. Nothing spurious can be found on our counters or shelves. We satisfy all pocket conditions. Necessity compels us to close at any sacrifice this matchless assortiment of men and boy's clothing. Our motto is cash at all hazard.

1896 Must Make Room for 1897.

An exceedingly elegant and magnificent outfit of Under and Over Wear

at hand fitted for every station of life's "busy throngs." Under suits in solid colors of Gray, White, Black, Salmon, Flesh, Etc., Etc. ALSO—A telling display of striped shirts and drawers. Overshirts in plaid, striped, fancy, mottled and solid colors. Quantities bounteous, materials unique. German linen shirts, white and colored, immeasurably the greatest in extent and by far the cheapest in the city of Victoria.

Neckwear, Collars, Braces, Handkerchiefs.

Choicest, Nobliest, Newest, A-100 styles, All Sizes, of every known World make, from all climes and sections, with a vast variety of fancy goods unprecedented in Gigantic Marked-Down Reductions.

We Hold the Key

that unlocks the HAT Kingdom. Profusion reigns. Prices Astounding. Determination, Perseverance and Grit slay the Monster Anconada Extortion.

This crusade the toiling masses have never faltered in assisting most royally and gloriously. Protection—proved their judgment. The Workingman Friend their safety—uphold, therefore.

H. FREEMAN, 111-113 Government St.
VICTORIA, B. C.

A Good Thing —
... Bears Repetition.

The fact that we are still in the Merchant Tailoring business, and continue to uphold the reputation established by a long business career, is a good thing.

SEE...

Our Direct Importations of Fall Woolens

Should be inspected by you before you order that Suit or Overcoat. Prices Satisfactory.

A. GREGG & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS, YATES STREET

Advertising

SEE what the Rossland Miner says about the

SILVER BELL...

PRICE 7c.

Shares advanced on 15th to 7c. Certificates, any size.

BEAUMONT BOGGS, Broker, 29 Broad Street

C. D. RAND. D. S. WALLBRIDGE

Rand & Wallbridge
MINING BROKERS.
Sandon, B. C.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have opened an office at Sandon, for the transaction of a general mining brokerage business. We shall devote our energies to the mines of the Slocan district, and hope to interest our friends in one of the valuable properties located in this vicinity.

Correspondence solicited.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.

Alberni Consolidated	30
Cariboo Camp McKinley	47
Cariboo and William's Creek	39
Deer Park	19
Delle (near Ainsworth)	24
Fraser River	20
Glen Star	21
Harron Creek	14
Gle d' Hope	14
Grand Prize	67
Great Western	17
Iron Mountain	63
Iron Mask	65
Josie, 500 at 60c, 550 at 62c, 500 at 64c	60
Mabel (Trail Creek)	15
Mayflower	16
McIntyre	18
Mugwump	19
Mineral Creek (Cathcart)	60
New Egg (Trail Creek)	11
North (near the O.K.)	05
O. K. (near Grand Prize)	32
Rossland (Red Mountain)	10
St. Elmo (Trail Creek)	12
Quadra (Alberni)	35
Yankee (Slocan Island)	15
Wolverine (at Trail)	68

MINES

Alberni Consolidated

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Cariboo and William's Creek

Deer Park

Delle (near Ainsworth)

Fraser River

Glen Star

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Rossland (Red Mountain)

St. Elmo (Trail Creek)

Quadra (Alberni)

Yankee (Slocan Island)

Wolverine (at Trail)

A. W. MORE & CO.
Mining Brokers, 70 Douglas Street

RAND & WALLBRIDGE.

THE SEASON FOR . . .

Lung
Protectors

—AND—

Chamois Vests

Has opened. We have them.

BOWES, ^{HE} Dispenses Prescriptions.

100 Government street, near corner of Yates.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Lunch 25¢ at the Oriental.

—Kodaks at Fleming Bros., Govt. st.

—Nice assortment of Christmas cards and books. Johnston's, Kick Block.

—Hon. Robert Beaven has decided to seek re-election to the office of mayor.

—200 dozen walking sticks and hold-up clubs, new importations per Wythrop, Morris' Colonial Block.

—The auction sale at the District Telegraph and Messenger office, Fort street, announced for yesterday, was postponed until Friday, 20th inst.

—Acme Lodge, L.O.O.F., celebrated its fifth anniversary with a concert and dance last evening. An excellent programme was acceptably carried out.

—"Side Tracked," a farce comedy, in which a tramp is the hero, was presented by Jules Waters and company last evening. Plenty of specialties were introduced.

—Cold Blast lanterns, coal hobs, stove pipes, iron tea kettles, galvanized buckets and other household requisites cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

—The choir of the Metropolitan Methodist church are arranging a special service of song to be given on Thanksgiving day at the church in conjunction with the service.

—A Chinaman's sloop capsized in James Bay last evening and John was thrown into the water. His cries brought out several boats and he was rescued without further damage than a wetting.

—Mrs. Lang has charge of the arrangements for the concert in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home on Thursday evening. The programme includes some of the latest songs and dances and the paddle ballet by twelve young ladies.

—The funeral of the late William Craft will take place from the family residence "Sunnyside," Victoria, West, at 1:45 to-morrow afternoon and later from St. Saviour's church. Members of the L.O.O.F., Pioneers and A.O.U.W. will attend the funeral in a body.

—A lecture on "Musical Odds and Ends" will be given by Mr. Wm. Greig, leader of the Arion Club in the Assembly room of the South Park school on Thursday, Nov. 19th, at 8 o'clock. The admission fee is a book, old or new, for the school library. A bright and pleasant evening is promised.

—200 dozen walking sticks and hold-up clubs, new importations per Wythrop, Morris' Colonial Block.

—Nine new members of the Girls' Friendly Society will be inducted at St. Barnabas church this evening. The service will be followed by a Bible class conducted by Rev. Mr. Hasland. A sale of work will be held by the Girls' Friendly Society in Oddfellows' hall, Spring Ridge, on Thursday afternoon. A concert will be given at 8 o'clock the same evening.

—The revival services at Centennial Methodist church, under the direction of Mrs. Barrett, the evangelist, are being continued on Tuesday evening this week, commencing at 7:30. The interest in these meetings is on the increase as was manifested last evening by the large number of persons present who listened to a most effective discourse from the Rev. Mr. McKeen, evangelist of Seattle. Mrs. Barrett will speak this evening.

—Fred Woods, Charles Clark and Maurice Hardy were brought before Police Magistrate Macrae in the police court this morning to answer to the charge of vagrancy. They were remanded until the 24th inst., in order that they might be allowed, if possible, to obtain work, or to leave town. They were allowed out on their own recognizances of \$25 each to appear next Tuesday.

—As the Point Ellice bridge has not yet been declared open for tramway traffic the street car service on the Esquimalt route, until further notice, will leave corner of Yates and Government streets as follows: First car at 6:35 a.m. and every twenty minutes thereafter until 10:35 p.m., and will leave Esquimalt for the city as follows:

Awards
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

first car at 7 a.m., and every twenty minutes thereafter until 11 p.m.

—Hungarian Flour for \$1.25 at Johns Bros.

—200 dozen walking sticks and hold-up clubs, new importations per Wythrop, Morris' Colonial Block.

—A dispatch from Vancouver says that to-day snow is falling heavily in that city. Up to three o'clock this afternoon half an inch had fallen.

—There is no charge for the organ rental to be given this evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church by Mr. G. J. Burnett.

—The Y.M.C.A. propose to hold a week of prayer, beginning on Monday next and continuing until Friday evening. The young men of the city are cordially invited to attend the meetings held during the week.

—Inspector Burns will occupy the chair during Mr. Greig's lecture on "Musical Odds and Ends" at the South Park school on Thursday. A novel feature of the evening's entertainment is the admission fee, which is a book, old or new, for the school library.

—Mr. Marquis, of the Bank of B.N.A., was severely bitten by a collie dog on Broad street this morning. Mr. Marquis was walking along the street when the dog, which had been following a butcher wagon, without the slightest provocation sprang at him and inserted the teeth in the fleshy part of the leg. Mr. Marquis had the wounds cauterized by a medical man.

—The death occurred yesterday at Victoria West of Mrs. Thomas P. Watson and her infant child. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. Mark Parsons, and highly respected by the many friends she had made. She was 25 years of age. The funeral will take place from the family residence on Jessie street, Victoria West, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—John James Virtue, an expressman, well known in this city, died this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Deceased yesterday morning was driving a truck on North Park street when he burst a blood-vessel. He managed to sit on the seat of his express until the horse walked home, he was at once helped into the house and laid in bed where he lay until the end came this afternoon. He was a native of Fredericton, N.B., and was about 65 years of age. Virtue was a widower and leaves two sons.

—SEALING ASSOCIATION.

Owners of Schooners Discussing the Matter This Afternoon.

—A meeting of the owners of sealing vessels is being held in the Board of Trade rooms this afternoon. The subject under discussion is the advisability of forming a cooperative sealing association, to consist of owners of vessels engaged in sealing. A printed memorandum in reference to the formation of the association, which was distributed among those present, states that the objects are the proper Manning of the vessels of the association, with the least possible expense, and the maintenance of a fair scale of wages; the proper and judicious marketing of the total catch; the establishment of a co-operative method of defraying the cost of outfitting, insuring and operating the vessels of the association; and an equitable division of profits. Besides describing the conditions of membership, and the financial method of conducting the association, the memorandum suggests that the following scale of wages be adopted: Indian crews, bonus to each canoe, \$10; per skin, \$2.50; advance in supplies, \$20; white men on Indian schooners per month \$25. White crews: Hunters, one-fifth lay and both pullers and steers; 75 cents per skin on the catch of their respective boats.

—The memorandum evoked considerable discussion among those present, and up to four o'clock no decision as to the formation of the association had been arrived at.

—SHIPPING.

—Doing in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

—Among the passengers brought down by the steamer *Bosewitz* from the north were Captain Scott, Captain Whitworth, Isaac Whitworth, an engineer and George Blair, a ship carpenter. These were the crew of the little canary steamer *Georgia* which was swamped by the heavy seas in Queen Charlotte Sound on Wednesday last. The *Georgia* belonged to the B. C. Canning Company and had been used in connection with their canneries at Rivers Inlet. Being much in need of repairs she left the inlet in charge of Captain Scott and the above crew. As a matter of safety a stoutly built yawl was towed behind the steamer. In Queen Charlotte Sound the *Georgia* encountered rough weather and heavy seas. One of these came over the steamer. Captain Whitworth, who is the regular master of the steamer, and his companion, had just time to seize their clothes and a small stock of provisions and get into the yawl before the steamer went to the bottom. They pulled the boat for eleven hours in a blinding snow storm before making a landing at Cape Calvert. From there they rowed to Whinnoch. The *Georgia* was registered at 20 tons net. She was built in 1872 and was for some time employed as a passenger steamer between Seabeck and Port Gamble. The Dominion government then purchased her and used her as a tender for the harbor dredge. She was valued at \$3,000 and was insured for nearly that amount.—After the *Danube* had been loaded with freight for the Northern ports, it was found that her machinery, which had been strained by the steamer striking a rock several weeks ago, was not working smoothly. Her freight was transferred to the *Islander*, which will leave for the North this evening. The *Danube* will undergo necessary repairs.

—The City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco at noon to-day after a very quick and pleasant passage. She had the following passengers on board for Victoria: Miss Eva Carlton, Miss Stanhope, P. C. Eckword, F. M. Edwards, Mrs. C. H. Westcott, A. Ward, G. A. Robertson, Mrs. C. M. Smith.

You Will Not be Disappointed

If you use London Hospital Cough Cure for that Cold.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT.N. W. Corner Yates and Douglas St.
Night Clerk in Attendance.

WAS HE DROWNED?

Mr. Wm. Thompson, a View Street Merchant, Probably Lost in Sooke River.

Waggon Tracks Lead into the Stream but There are no Traces of the Man.

In all probability Mr. William Thompson, son of the firm of Thompson & Co., grocers, corner of View and Quadra streets, has perished in the swollen waters of Sooke river. He left the city about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the object of visiting the caretaker at the Goldstream waterworks and the settlers at Sooke lake. He passed the Goldstream hotel about three o'clock, and has not since been seen, but there are wagon tracks leading to the very edge of the stream and no trace of Mr. Thompson's wagon or horse. Mr. Thompson made periodical trips to the Sooke lake district and was well known by the settlers.

About nine o'clock last evening Mr. Haley, who lives at the lower end of Sooke lake, on the west side of the Sooke river, and about a mile from the trunk road, was disturbed by a dog scratching at his door. Upon opening it he found an Irish setter, which he at once concluded was Mr. Thompson's. He went out to the barn, thinking Mr. Thompson was there with his rig to remain with him over night, as he usually did when he visited the district. Mr. Haley was surprised to find no one there, and that the faithful dog instead of remaining ran in the direction of the river. Mr. Haley followed the dog to the river, but could see no one. Becoming alarmed at the strange conduct of the dog, and thinking something serious had happened, he took his boat and rowed across the lake to the main wagon road. This he followed down until he struck the branch road running into his place. Distinctly marked in the three inches of snow which had fallen during the day were the tracks of a vehicle and the imprints of a horse's hoofs. From the hoof marks he saw that the horse was travelling towards the river. He followed down to the stream and found the tracks led right into the water. Mr. Haley followed Sooke river down to where it is joined by Deception river, but saw no traces of a rig. He returned to the residence of Mr. Frank Buttemer, who at once started for the city to report the matter. He walked the entire distance from Sooke lake in about seven hours, reaching here at eight o'clock this morning, and informing the provincial police and Mr. Thompson's friends of the facts as related above.

The chances for Mr. Thompson's safety are unfortunately very slim. According to Mr. Phair, of Goldstream hotel, his was the only rig which passed Goldstream hotel yesterday. Mr. Haley might have driven into the residence of the caretaker of the waterworks, but Mr. Buttemer says there were no wagon tracks on the road leading to the waterworks. The tracks leading to the river and the dog's going to Haley's house are considered strong circumstantial evidence of the fact that someone has been carried away by the swift current of the river.

At the point where the accident is supposed to have happened there is no bridge across the river. There was a bridge there, but it was carried away over a year ago and has never been replaced by the provincial government. Mr. Haley offered to contribute one-half the cost of a suitable bridge, but the offer was not accepted. Ordinarily there is about one foot of water at this point and teams could be driven across with comparative safety, but the recent rains torrent over seven feet deep and nearly seventy-five feet wide. This volume of water carried the logs and other debris which was in the bed of the stream, toward Sooke harbor, leaving nothing to hold a vehicle should the same get into the water. Mr. Thompson's partner expressed surprise this morning that Mr. Thompson would venture into the river at this time of the year, as he was timid about crossing even when the water was lowest in the dry season.

Mr. Moses Macgregor and Mrs. Thompson, the wife of the missing man, left Sooke lake this morning. They are not expected back before to-night, and in the meantime no further particulars can be learned.

—The world-beater was at last sentenced to imprisonment for life. A week later the wife of the injured man received a jaunty salute from the ruffian as he passed her in the Grand Rue de Pera. —*Pall Mall Gazette*.

across Deer creek, about three miles on this side of Sooke lake, has been undermined, and is dangerous for vehicles to pass over.

PERSONAL.

H. H. Hall and B. A. Chilberg, Seafarers, are at the Oriental.

Mrs. K. Heally returned from Nanking last Sunday evening.

A. R. Tufts and B. Fisher, Vancouver, are registered at the New England.

Capt. Alex. McLean, of San Francisco, at one time a prominent seafarer, is in the city.

—We supply shaving outfit that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

IN SEALERS FAVOR

U. S. Court of Appeal Decides Coquihalla Case in Favor of Sealers.

Course of the Case Since the Steamer was Seized by U. S. Cutter in Behring Sea.

Don't Carry It Too Far!

This economizing. Don't wait until you have caught cold. Then come and buy that fall overcoat. Doctors' bills come high and a very nice Melton overcoat can be bought here for \$7; better ones at \$10 and \$12.

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR

An ounce of prevention is worth \$2 to you. That's the price of our warm woolen suits of underwear. Cheaper than cough medicines, or the services of a physician. Woolen every fabric.

CAMERON,

THE CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON STREET.

WET FEET.

Cause colds, sickness, and no end of trouble, and one must be careful about footwear this weather. If yours is not strictly water-tight come and see us. We have cork-soled boots for ladies and men, Slater's rubber-soled boots for men, English K boots, gum boots, rubbers, etc. We can shoe you comfortably for moderate money.

A. B. ERSKINE,

Corner Government and Johnson Street.

Don't Send Home

To England for your Winter Suit. There's no need to. We can give you a better fitting suit, a better made suit and first-class material at as low a price as is quoted by London tailors. Call and examine our stock and get our prices.

Campbell & Co.

LEADING TAILORS, CORNER BROAD STREET AND TROUNCE AVENUE.

ONTARIO . . .

Buckwheat Flour.

(SILVER GREY) Manufacturers say the color will sell it and flavor bring buyers back.

HARDRESS CLARKE.

Have...

YOU BOUGHT THAT AIR-TIGHT HEATER YET?

?

Perry's Sheet Metal Works,

Corner Broad Street and Trounce Avenue.

How Do You Do?

"Where are you going?" "I am going to the Sterling. I must tell you what cheap lines and good values they have for the money there. Listen:

Dress Goods, now from 25c. up. Excellent Values in Linens. New Vellings. Just think of it! From 15c. up. China Silks are selling fast. Only 40c. They have very beautiful Comforters. The Cheapest in town. Ladies' and Children's Vests from 20c. up. Dr. Warner's Corsets are taking well.

"If you have not tried them call in and see them. I can't stop now to tell you. Good-bye! I must go now; I have to get there early to avoid the rush."

THE STERLING, *55 Johnson Street*, E. W. PRATT, Manager.

They Say

A good salesman can sell anything. Our motto is "to sell you what you want," making customers and retaining them; not selling customers and losing them.

Jim Maynard's Boot and Shoe Store.

Douglas Street, Opposite City Hall.

NORTH WARD SCHOOL

Investigation Committee Presented
Their Report to the Council
Last Evening.

What Caused the Defects and Those
Who are Considered
Responsible.

The special committee appointed by the City Council to hold an investigation into the defects in the North Ward school building, last evening submitted their report. After recounting the meetings held and the witnesses examined the reports proceed:

Your committee deemed it their duty to inquire into the causes of the defects, whether in design or construction, and to ascertain where the responsibility should rest.

It appears that in 1893 the trustees invited by advertisement architects to send in competitive plans for school buildings not to exceed \$25,000 in cost. Fourteen or fifteen sets of plans were received, and Mr. McKay Fripp, Eng., of Vancouver, was called in to report upon the merits of the plans. His report gave first place to the plans of Messrs. Soule & Day, who were authorized to prepare detailed plans and specifications. Before, however, the tenders were called for the trustees caused the plans to be submitted to Mr. Northcott for his approval, who advised certain changes to be made for the strengthening of the building, which was agreed to by the architects. Tenders were then called for and Messrs. Elford & Smith became the contractors. Edward J. Gray was appointed clerk of the works by the trustees, which appointment was not objected to by the architects. During the construction Mr. Northcott further advised informally the strengthening of the building and the clerk of the works, upon instruction of the chairman of the trustees, in a letter, without the knowledge of the architects, reported upon the matter to the trustees. These alterations were assented to by the architects, and agreed to by the trustees, being charged as extras.

It was acknowledged by all the witnesses that the general design of the building—with the exception of the roof was excellent; admirably suited as to ventilation, light, heating and exits for the purposes of a school; the corridor and partition walls being so arranged as to give great stability to the structure. The evidence as to the design of the roof is somewhat conflicting. Architect Wilson considered this form of construction defective and unusual and that a greater degree of safety would have been attained by another form of truss at the same cost; whilst Architects Keith, Muir and Bayne contended that the general principle of the roof was not unusual and was sufficiently strong for its purpose. It appears from the evidence that a lighter form of girder was used than was advisable and a slight deflection—both vertical and lateral—had taken place; that a considerable "sagging" of the main trusses was also apparent, and this occasioned an undue pressure upon the diagonal braces beneath the truss, the foot of which rested upon the outer walls. The elevation of the truss shows that the diagonal braces were to be bolted at the foot to the wooden girders running across the building. Owing to an error of the architects in spacing the girders and tresses, the bolting could not be carried out, and no remedy was provided for this defect by either architect or builder. Under ordinary use there would be but little danger from these defects, but in case of a high wind or the gathering of a large audience in the assembly room the vibration might be so great as to create a very serious element of danger.

Very serious defects were shown to exist in the stairways. It is evident that the plans and specifications called for good, substantial construction, and that some blame attaches to both architects, clerk of works and contractors in this matter. The rough carriages—which were intended to give strength to the stairways—were in some cases entirely omitted, and in others insufficient and defective; some of the timbers, upon which the security of the stairs largely depended, were not properly inserted into the walls. A serious settlement of some of the upper landings had also taken place.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Your committee desire to report that the evidence clearly substantiates that the trustees did all in their power to obtain a good and first-class building—that they did not interfere with the architects or builders in any way detrimental to the work, and agreed to any and all changes advised by the architect and building inspector for the greater stability of the structure. It must, however, be stated, that the trustees, contrary to custom, received a communication directly from the clerk of works, and that they dismissed the clerk of works before the building was completed without the written consent of the architects. It is also shown that upon the receipt of a warning from the building inspector (Mr. Northcott) of the insecurity of the assembly room and advising them that the stairs were to be examined on June 15th, 1896, the trustees did not properly investigate the matter complained of and proceeded immediately with the repairs. Had this been done, the feeling of uneasiness in the minds of many of our citizens would have been removed, and there would have been no need of an investigation.

THE ARCHITECTS.

The evidence shows that the architects had prepared plans and designs admirably suited for the purposes of a school building. Doubtless in order to obtain tenders sufficiently low to enable them to retain the work allotted them, they probably prepared specifications that may have in minor matters erred on the side of cheapness, but the evidence clearly demonstrates that if the building had been carried out as specified, with the exception of the spacing of the trusses and beams to which they were to be bolted, there would have been no material danger. The committee consider that the architects did not exercise sufficient control over the work; that they allowed often

their professional rights to be encroached upon without due remonstrance, and that they granted the final certificate to the builders without a searching and thorough inspection. It is evident that they cannot be acquitted of blame in the imperfect building of the stairways, and they should have provided a remedy for the pin-bolting of the diagonal braces under the truss. The evidence generally implies that the work was not so well finished as is desirable in structures of this character.

CLERK OF WORKS.

This official, E. J. Gray, was appointed by the trustees, and not by the architects. Evidence differed as to whether the architect or owners should appoint a clerk of works; it is certain, however, that the architects offered no protest and tacitly acquiesced in the choice of the trustees. Mr. Gray appears to have had considerable experience in building, principally in mill-work, and he claimed stair building was his specialty. Your committee call particular attention to the point before mentioned that he addressed a letter to the trustees advising certain changes to be made without first communicating the same to the architects; that he allowed certain defects in the roof construction to pass without report to anyone; that he authorized changes upon his own responsibility of certain work called for in the specifications, and other work not clearly outlined in detailed plans, but plainly required to give equal strength to all parts of the roof was not done, nor does it appear that although he must have been aware of these serious omissions; that he called the attention of the architects to the matter. It further appears that the greater portion of the stairways was built whilst he was on the building, which stairways have proved very defective.

THE CONTRACTORS.

It does not appear that any difficulty arose with the contractors. The evidence shows that they carried out the instructions and orders of the architect, and were willing to fulfil their contract according to the specifications. The committee think that the building bears marks of apparent rough and hurried construction, but inasmuch as the architects gave certificates and the clerk of the works made no protest, it is to be presumed both were satisfied by the work done. One exception must be made. The committee wish to record their opinion that the building of the stairways was most reprehensible, and equal blame attaches to architects, clerk of the works and contractors. The fault evidently lies with gross carelessness, incompetent workmanship and insufficient supervision.

THE DEFECTS REMEDIED.

The committee further wish to report that all the defects in construction mentioned before have now been remedied, and that all reasonable safeguards have been taken for the stability of the building and the safety of the occupants. The parents, teachers and citizens may now feel assured that the education of the children in the North Ward school is not now attended with any danger. The following is a brief description of the principal work done: The whole of the stairs have been stripped, re-blocked and nailed and new carriages put in. From basement to ground and ground to first floor 8x8 posts have been put under each landing and the whole of the soffit of the stairs lined with narrow boarding and made perfectly secure, also all trimmers made double and the outside steps made secure by putting partitions underneath them. In the assembly room, one partition has been put across the building under one of the principals made of 2x6 scathing with all necessary braces and boarded both sides with T. and G. diagonal boarding well nailed, also two posts 8x8 placed under each principal and two to each end resting on stone corbels on brick walls with iron brackets to each bolted to principals and posts.

In the roof extra collar ties have been put in, also purline in both ends of building, other purline relocked and some extra rafters put in; all iron work and straps tightened up, also lateral rods between principal beams. Bolts have been put in all the tie beams of the main trusses.

The east wall of the main building has been taken down about four feet and rebuilt and made straight, also six heavy anchors bolted fast to beams and put through the walls with heavy cast iron washers on outside. Anchors and washers are also put in front wall, the whole of the side roof braced to laterial walls and bulk heads placed on each beam against steel girders to prevent them from twisting. The joints in all trussed beams have been wedged with iron and made perfectly secure.

In concluding this report the committee beg to submit that in their opinion a great deal of unwise and unwarranted criticism has been passed upon the building. Saving for the defects mentioned—which have been easily remedied—and probably could have been done at a much less expenditure of money. The alarm existing in the public mind as to the general character of the building was to a great extent unwarranted. After Mr. Northcott's report the assembly room would not have been used for any large audience and therefore the danger from the condition of the roof was small, but the stairways which were being continually used by the children were certainly in a very unsafe condition, being in fact the only real cause for alarm.

Alarming statements as contained in the report of the Building Inspector are hurtful to the public interest as an unwise security. Periodical inspection of all public works, bridges, schools, churches, hospitals and all large buildings is an imperative duty, and steps in that direction for a regular and systematic inspection and report should at once be commenced by the provincial government, the city council and the board of school trustees.

W. MARCHANT (Chairman),
JNO. MACMILLAN,
R. T. WILLIAMS.

Chase's K. & L. Pills Cure Dyspepsia
For the last eight years I have been a sufferer from constipation and dyspepsia—I tried dozens of different medicines, but nothing gave me relief until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills which cured me.

JAMES HEAD,
Woodville, Ont.

—200 dozen walking sticks and hold-up clubs, new importations per Wythorn Morris, Colonist Block.

Chase and Sanborn's
Coffee

The quality of the Coffee we sell under our trade mark is our best advertisement.

This Seal is our trade mark, and guarantees perfection of quality, strength and flavor.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

ALL DEPENDS ON WEYLER.

If His Campaign is not Successful
Cleveland May Interfere.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: The Cuban situation is pregnant with possibilities. There is not a public man in Washington who does not realize the gravity of the situation. The president, his cabinet, Consul-General Lee and officials and diplomats generally, are waiting for the developments of the next fortnight with the greatest concern as to the result. All hands seem to agree that the real crisis is connected with General Weyler's present campaign against Macao.

There are good grounds for believing that Consul-General Lee is in favor of intervention in the interest of securing the autonomy of Cuba if General Weyler's campaign does not result in a more peaceful solution of the present difficulty than is expected. Gen. Lee, however, is diplomatically reticent as to his own views on the situation, and will not admit that he favors intervention.

No one is more anxiously watching for developments than President Cleveland. The Cuban feature of his message is held back and will not be written until something definite is heard as to the result of General Weyler's military operations in Pinar del Rio. No one can say how the president will deal with the Cuban situation in his message. All will depend upon the result of General Weyler's campaign. Should General Weyler be repulsed or should he return to Havana without accomplishing any results at all, everything would be in a chaotic state in Cuba and Spain, and there is no telling what the consequences would be.

Of the possibilities connected with General Weyler's campaign a complete victory over Macao is considered least likely to occur. It is this phase of the situation that is causing the chief concern. There is already a suppressed spirit of discontent among the Spanish troops, both regulars and militia, over the methods which have recently prevailed. It is known to the authorities here that there are serious complaints from the troops, particularly on the part of the militia, on account of the great hardship they have been compelled to undergo without remuneration or proper supplies of either food or clothing.

Reviewing the political aspect both in Spain and Cuba, from every point of view, they find it very difficult to figure out peaceful solutions. From the Spanish side of the case, the war must be kept up to preserve the control of the monarchical party. From the point of view of the United States a prolongation of the war in Cuba means the utter destruction of all American interests in the island and its utter ruin almost beyond recovery.

EASY TO DYE

Old Suits and Gowns Readily Made
to Look Like New.

A user of this wonderful Diamond Dyes writes as follows:

"I have had great success in my first attempt with Diamond Dyes. My husband had a suit of summer clothes the color of which did not please him. We used a package of Navy Blue Diamond Dye, following the directions, and the suit was soon transformed to a sedate, genteel color, making it as good as new."

For years Diamond Dyes have been the standard dyes for thousands of homes in Canada, where their ease of use and reliability have made many an old suit or gown look like new.

Ask for "Diamond," use only the "Diamond," and success will surely attend your work.

They make one feel as though life was worth living, and one need not fear to take Liver Pills after eating. It will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes C. H. Norton, of Surrey Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough and I was expectorating all the time. The remedy cured me, and I want all my friends when troubled with a cold to use it, for it will make them good." Sold by all druggists.

Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Wall paper in abundance at Weller Bros. You can see no better selection.

ELECTION CARDS

The Mayoralty

To the Ratepayers of the City of Victoria.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

At the request of a number of my fellow citizens, I have the honor to announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Mayor at the next election, and respectfully solicit your votes and support.

W. MARCHANT (Chairman),
JNO. MACMILLAN,
R. T. WILLIAMS.

Chase's K. & L. Pills Cure Dyspepsia

For the last eight years I have been a sufferer from constipation and dyspepsia—I tried dozens of different medicines, but nothing gave me relief until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills which cured me.

JAMES HEAD,
Woodville, Ont.

—200 dozen walking sticks and hold-up clubs, new importations per Wythorn Morris, Colonist Block.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.
(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 28. Taking Effect November 1st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock. Victoria to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, 12:30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Victoria to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock; or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 2 train east Monday.

FOR PLUMER PASS Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Victoria and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumer Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Victoria and Moresby Islands Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTH RIVER ROUTE.

Steamship of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Barkley Sound and Juan de Fuca Sound at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements are offered.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

O. A. CARLTON, JNO. IRVING,
General Agent. Manager.

BARKLEY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Tee" leaves Victoria for Barkley Sound and Port Renfrew on the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

OCEANIC S.S. CO. 6 DAYS TO HONOLULU

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, S.S. AUSTRALIA, for HONOLULU only.

S.S. AUSTRALIA, for HONOLULU only, Dec. 5th, at 8 a.m.

Steamship ALAMEDA sails via HONOLULU and AUCKLAND for SYDNEY, Thursday, December 10th, at 2 p.m.

Line to COOLGARDIE, Australia, and CAPE TOWN, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Freight Office, 257 Market St., San Francisco.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria, General S.S. Agent.

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J. D. SPRECKELS &

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

COURT OF ASSIZE.

Hon. Mr. Justice McColl Receives Congratulations of the Bench and Bar.

Chief Justice Davis's Remarks on Point Ellice Bridge Read to Grand Jury.

When the assizes opened this morning there were on the Bench Mr. Justice Walkem, Mr. Justice McColl and H. A. Honor Judge Harrison, of Nanaimo. The court room was filled with jurors, witnesses and spectators, and inside the rail nearly all the barristers in the city were seated in wig and gown. Before the regular business was proceeded with the Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., rose and stated that as the senior barrister present he had been asked on behalf of the Bar to extend their hearty congratulations to Mr. Justice McColl on his recent elevation to the Bench, an honorable position which his conduct as a practitioner eminently fitted him to fill. Mr. Pooley further stated that Mr. McColl's natural modesty had prevented any ceremony such as the present on the occasion of his being sworn in, as the swearing in took place in Mr. Justice Walkem's private chambers.

His Lordship returned his thanks and said that it was a matter of gratification to him to see the kindly way in which his appointment had been received and especially by the Bar. The most prominent thought in his mind was the realization of how necessary it was for the proper performance of his duties that there should be a sympathetic relation between the Judge and the Bar.

Mr. Justice Walkem said that it was with great pleasure indeed that he had adjourned another court in order to be present at Mr. McColl's inauguration. He welcomed him as a colleague who would honor the Bench. Mr. Justice McColl had often said that in listening to Mr. McColl he had always learned much, and with his brother McCleight's statement he heartily agreed, and then turning to the newly appointed Judge His Lordship shook hands with him and wished him a long term of office.

Judge Harrison added a few words saying that the province was to be congratulated on the fact that the appointment had been made from the Bar of British Columbia and all were to be congratulated on the choice made. Mr. Justice Walkem then left the Bench graciously remarking as he looked at Mr. Justice McColl, "I now resign my seat to other hands."

After the grand jury was sworn in Mr. Justice McColl addressed them saying that he much regretted the fact that the Chief Justice, who had intended taking the assizes, could not attend, although he was glad to be able to say that he seems to be rapidly recovering. The present docket had no serious cases and none of offences against the person, which is a matter for congratulation. He then briefly stated the different cases to them. His Lordship then brought before them the question of the bridge disaster, a question which had been mentioned to him this morning by the Chief Justice during a half hour he had with him. The Chief Justice had given much time and thought to the question and expressed regret that he could not be present to submit his views. He (Mr. McColl) not being a resident here, and having had no opportunity of informing himself, was not prepared to say much, but he took the responsibility and liberty of using the language the Chief Justice would have used had he been here. He quite agreed that it was a matter of importance and one that should be so decided as to be a proper one for the grand jury to consider. He then read a long statement prepared by the Chief Justice. After a reference to the circumstances attending the Point Ellice disaster the Chief Justice said, in part:

We all know that the friends of the victims are taking the cases into court, and we have also been informed that an order has been made staying the proceedings in all the cases except one. This order has been appealed against, and whether it will be upheld is open to question. A score or so of actions against the city, to be taken from court to court, and to every available court in the Kingdom, and both sides declaring that there shall be no peace until a result has been reached in the highest court of last resort, which means the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. What is going to be the expense and cost of this litigation, lasting, as it promises to do, for the next two or three years? Will \$25,000 pay the costs—the bare legal expenses? I do not think it will. Will \$50,000 meet it? Well, that may be nearer the mark, but \$50,000 is a large sum of money which a great deal of good may be accomplished. That the litigation will, even supposing them to be ultimately successful, cost the City Council that amount, there can, I think, be little doubt. We hear, or have heard, a good deal about coercion in these days, and about conciliation, but it seems to me that as regards the unfortunate sufferers from this bridge calamity, a policy of the bitterest coercion is about to be pursued, and the idea of conciliation, or of compensating the sufferers in the slightest degree, never seems to have suggested itself at all in this case. Is this wise? And why is it that a policy which humanity and feeling for the suffering of others should dictate, and having for its objects the relief of the widow and the orphan, has never suggested itself? I think I know the reason, although perhaps it would not be universally admitted. It is, I think, the fear that by admitting, or even entertaining for a moment, the idea of compensating these unfortunate, some point in regard

to responsibility would be given up; that the city, if it even breathes such an idea as settlement, would be acknowledging that they are to blame. Gentlemen, in view of the aspect of the subject which I endeavored in the first place to lay before you, is not this a false and unmanly way of looking at matters? As I pointed out to you, perhaps no one is particularly to blame, whereas, to speak in a general way, there are comparatively few, who, in the light of experience, may not reproach themselves. But reproach themselves with what? Not with the criminal neglect or culpable negligence, but with want of a degree of foresight which we cannot help thinking might have told us that that bridge was unsafe. Which of us, having been here since 1884, the year the bridge was built, constantly passing and repassing the bridge, will not say to himself, "Why did it never occur to me that a bridge constructed only for ordinary traffic, must, unless materially strengthened, break down after five or six years of tramway traffic which it was never intended for?" I could see that it was never strengthened by additional supports, and why did it never occur to me to sound a note of warning? We read daily letters in the newspapers upon every conceivable topic connected with real or imaginary government, but who ever, read a line about the unsafety of the Point Ellice bridge? No, the fact was its insecurity occurred to no one, or if it did kept his misgivings to himself. Everyone presumed it was safe, and everyone was wrong. How then does it become anyone to heap reproach upon his neighbor? We are equally blameworthy, and companions in distress. Such is the infirmity of human judgment.

Let us pursue this subject further. "He gives twice who gives quickly." The winter is upon us, and suffering, hardship, and want, are in store, for many, and particularly for those who have lost their breadwinners through the accident. We are about to expend—squander—\$50,000 in fruitless, pitless litigation, which will not see its termination for years. Might not this money be put to a better purpose? But, I hear somebody say, "One suitor alone claims that sum, what can you do with \$50,000?" Another thing to expect to get it, and an entirely different thing again to succeed in recovering it. There are very few suits of this kind, started for high figures, which cannot at the outset be settled for much less than a tenth of the claim. Among lawyers the amount of the claim in suits for damages, whether \$5,000, \$50,000, or \$500,000, is described as a "flourish of the pleader's pen." Gentlemen, my experience is (and I have had some experience in damage cases), that the corporation could compromise such an action practically on their own terms, provided those terms were in the least degree reasonable. Fifty thousand dollars would mean an average of nearly \$1,000 for every victim. There are those who have lost breadwinners, and for whom, I admit, \$1,000 would not be reasonable compensation, but, as I said before, the majority in that awful catastrophe were females and children. I do not for a moment minimize the sorrow and gloom of those who remain, or suggest that a father who has lost a child, or a husband a wife, is not equally entitled to compensation with the mother and children who have lost a father, or a widow her husband, but what I mean is that, practically, cases where the breadwinner is lost, demand a higher measure of compensation. In looking over the list of victims, there would appear to be less than twenty of such cases. You take the other instances, say the loss of a child, dead as that child is, the parents learn to bear with their sorrow, great as it is. They would shrink from detailing their affliction in a court of justice. A hundred dollars, perhaps, to erect a monument to mark the resting place of their little one, or, in some cases, a trifle more, would be all the compensation ever looked for. Probably a majority of the cases are such as this and can be settled at insignificant cost. Surely an effort at compromise should be made instead of driving those who seek recompence to years of merciless litigation. By approaching these people with the olive branch of conciliation, I venture to say that the \$50,000 which you are going to spend in litigation will go a long, long way towards settling every claim. At all events, the attempt is worth making: "without prejudice," as the attorneys say, let us make the effort. The way in which to manage it will require a little consideration, but where there's a will there's a way, and I am sure there need be no difficulty, and if as a result the council can get all claimants to bind themselves to accept a sum which they feel justified in asking the ratepayers to pay, a by-law can be submitted for that purpose, and would, I am sure, be cheerfully passed by the ratepayers. *

But let us consider further into this matter. The city is about to expend \$125,000 or \$150,000 in the building of a new bridge at Point Ellice. Is this bridge immediately required, and what is the occasion of building it? I have seen the question repeatedly asked in the newspapers why the city did not repair the existing bridge, which, with the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, might be made serviceable for years to come, and I have never seen that question satisfactorily answered. On the contrary, the general opinion seems to be that good use might be made of the existing bridge. Are we not, in proposing to build this new bridge and refusing to repair the old one, met with, and is there not underlying the refusal to even consider how far the present bridge might be made serviceable, exactly the same sentiment which I have endeavored to expose, and which has hitherto prevented the mention and even the thought of conciliation? Is not the reason, the true reason, why Point Ellice bridge is not restored that, if restored, it might be tantamount to an admission that its original constructors, or the Government under whose admini-

stration it was built, were free from blame, and that this bridge which they put up was a suitable structure, and would have continued suitable for years to come if the city had done its duty in properly repairing and strengthening it? Gentlemen, once more, let us get rid of this endeavor to relieve ourselves of censure and to shoulder it onto others. Supposing that the Government, and all the rest, were to blame, what of it? Let us assume them ever so blameworthy, but let us also, as I tried to point out before, remember that there are lots more of us at fault too, if we are to be held to strict account and no allowance made for human infirmity. Gentlemen, this policy of attempting to avenge others and thus free ourselves is one attended with awful consequences. At the first place, I have shown you, it has hitherto, and still, stands in the way of doing justice to the sufferers, and I think I have also now shown that it is the occasion of the city rushing into an expenditure, with the cost of litigation and the new bridge, of more than two or three times the money wanted to amply compensate every sufferer who has lost friends in that calamity. Let us therefore cast everything of the kind from our minds, and endeavor to realize and always remember that it was a common calamity, and endeavor to do whatever is possible to relieve the agony which has been occasioned, and at the same time do the best for ourselves, for we do not view it in that light, but continue to look at it through the spectacles of our own justification, we shall be the occasion of continuous wrong and affliction to those whom we might relieve, besides taking the burthen of a frightful responsibility upon ourselves. The existing bridge can be repaired, doubtless it requires strengthening, and while I do not profess to be an engineer or to have scientific or mechanical knowledge, I venture to say that \$5,000 expended on the bridge would go a long way towards making it sufficient for ordinary traffic and tramways as well.

I observed when first this accident occurred, what I thought was a very laudable disposition on the part of the Tramway Company to contribute towards the loss. They gave a substantial sum towards strengthening James Bay bridge, and offered 25 per cent. towards the bridge across Point Ellice. Is it not likely then, that if a feasible scheme of compensating the sufferers had been brought forward, this company might have been induced to assist? I am afraid now it is too late, because it appears that the company has become bankrupt. I know that I am approaching somewhat delicate ground in alluding to the Consolidated Railway Company, because I have observed that the company, according to the newspapers in rather bad order, and its going into the hands of a receiver is attributed solely to a desire to escape responsibility. Such may of course be the case, but I am disposed to think such is not the principal reason for its present condition. It is common knowledge that the tramway, up to the time of its being taken over by the new company, had been a losing concern. It is reported that at the time of the accident, it was about paying its running expenses and the interest upon the money borrowed; but if it is a fact, as I understand it is, that since the accident, it has been running behind, and has been operated at a loss of \$100 per day, owing to the Esquimalt traffic being shut off and its other lines impeded, it is not to be wondered at that the concern has gone into the hands of a receiver. To have avoided that state of things, the company would, judging from the overtures first made of contributions, have gone a long way to have saved themselves, and a few remarks as to the condition and status of a company such as this, not particularly directed to this company, but to all enterprises of a like nature, may not be out of place. In floating companies of this kind, there is one almost invariable course pursued. People do not put in very much of their own money. Hardly ever is a railway, tramway, or other large undertaking, constructed with the immediate money of the promoters. People have not, as a rule, money enough for that purpose, or if they have, are not going to risk their all in one thing. The promoters find ten or perhaps twenty per cent. of the money needed to carry out the undertaking and borrow the balance upon mortgag, under which there is no personal responsibility, and issue debentures. Then if the thing comes to grief, they lose their ten or twenty per cent. it is true, but the debenture holders will have to take the loss for the balance. It is not likely the concern for the balance. It is not the concern for the balance. It is not the concern for the balance.

The case of Queen v. Wm. Grimmon, charged with perjury on illegal voting, was commenced this afternoon. Mr. Fell appears for the Crown and Mr. H. Helmcken, Q.C., for the defense. The charge is that accused on 23rd of June last at the Dominion election voted at the city hall and also at the W. W. W. The grand jury found a true bill. At the same time in another room the charge against Young Bros. for keeping a nuisance in the shape of a pigsty at the corner of Carey and Boleiskine roads is being heard. Judge Harrison is the presiding judge. R. Cassidy for the prosecution and F. B. Gregory for the defense.

How to Cure Bilious Colic.
I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in my stomach caused by biliousness and had to take medicine all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. Mrs. F. Butler, Fairhaven, B.C. Persons who are subject to bilious colic can ward off the attack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

DIED.
CRAFT—At his residence, "Sunny-side," Victoria West, on the 16th instant, William Craft, a native of Rochester, Kent, England, aged 55 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) at 1:30 p.m., from the residence as above, and at 2 o'clock at St. Saviour's church, Victoria West.

Friars will please accept this intimation.

WATSON—At the family residence, Jessie Street, Victoria West, on the 15th instant, Mrs. Matilda Elmera, and her infant baby, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Watson, and daughter of Mr. Mark Parsons, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 p.m., from the residence as above.

Friends are invited to call.

THEOSOPHY

A Public Lecture will be delivered at THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS 28 Broad Street, on

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS.

By the Rev. W. E. Copeland, Salem, Oregon. Wednesday subject: "The Mystery of the Cross." Thursday subject: "Theosophy and Spiritualism."

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order.

A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

not to be

the 4th Drawing for an Appropriation in connection with the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad Street, on Thursday, the 19th November, 1896, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order.

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